

Euro-MPs cleared of funds misuse

STRASBOURG (R) — Members of the European Parliament assembly's finances were described as hopelessly inefficient. Parliamentary sources said a report drawn up by European community auditors had found no evidence to back speculation that Euro-MPs had been putting in fraudulent expenses claims. A preliminary document last month sparked allegations that millions of dollars had gone missing from the parliament's accounts and may have found their way into the pockets of Euro-MPs and officials. Press reports of the "missing millions" provoked severe embarrassment in the directly-elected assembly, whose members are often under fire for allegedly spending taxpayers' money on extravagant trips.

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Soares arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Former Portuguese Prime Minister, leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Socialist International Mario Soares arrived in Amman on Tuesday at the head of a delegation representing the Socialist International for a visit to Jordan which will last several days. During the visit, Mr. Soares will meet a number of Jordanian officials. The visit of the delegation to Jordan is part of a tour it is currently making in the Middle East to study the aggravating situation in Lebanon. Mr. Soares and his delegation were met at Amman Airport by a number of high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Greek ambassador in Amman.

Arar in Algiers

ALGIERS (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar met here on Tuesday with Algerian National Assembly Speaker Léon Bérat. During the meeting, they discussed the current Arab situation stemming from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and parliamentary relations between the two countries.

Cheysson-Arab team meeting postponed

PARIS (Petra) — A meeting scheduled to have been held Tuesday afternoon between French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and an Arab foreign ministers committee was suddenly postponed. The committee consists of the foreign ministers of Algeria and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Political Department chief Farouk Qaddoumi. The Paris correspondent of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that a spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry had said that the Arab Foreign ministers asked at the last minute to come to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. Since this is not possible because President François Mitterrand and Mr. Cheysson would start their visit to Hungary on Wednesday, the ministers could not have met with Mr. Cheysson on Tuesday. The spokesman added that due to other official engagements by French officials, the External Relations Ministry could not organise meetings between the ministers and other French personalities. Therefore, the Arab foreign ministers decided to postpone the meetings, provided that they are held again within seven days. However, a number of political observers in Paris and Bonn believe that there is another reason for the postponement of the meeting, namely that President Mitterrand wanted to meet on Tuesday the Algerian and UAE foreign ministers alone without Mr. Qaddoumi. Consequently, the Arab delegation objected to this, and all meetings with French officials were postponed.

TASS attacks U.S. space plans

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet TASS news agency suggested Tuesday that U.S. development of space weapons would undermine any future East-West agreements on nuclear arms limitation. A TASS commentary said President Reagan's commitment to military aspects of the U.S. space programme marked a radical departure from the course followed by his predecessors over the last decade. President Reagan, speaking after the return to Earth of the American space shuttle Columbia on Sunday, said the U.S. would press ahead with plans for anti-satellite and other space weapons for defensive purposes. TASS said Tuesday: "Western experts have proved that any impediments to the operation of surveillance satellites, and the more so attempts to destroy them, might result in a situation where each side, depending upon reliable data on the opposition's military preparations... would proceed from the 'worst' scenario."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جordan Times جريدة من المؤسسة الصحفية العربية "الرأي"

Israelis dismiss Jenin mayor, council

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli occupation authorities dismissed the mayor and municipal council of the town of Jenin in the occupied West Bank Tuesday, Israeli sources said. The authorities said they did so after the Arab officials refused to cooperate with civilian officials appointed by Israel to replace the military administration that has managed affairs in the West Bank occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. The mayors and councils of five other towns and villages in the West Bank have already been dismissed for similar reasons. Meanwhile, Israeli troops dispersed Bir Zeit University student demonstrators who were protesting against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Two Arabs died in similar protest demonstrations in Nablus last Sunday when Israeli soldiers opened fire on the protesters.

Reagan offers to send U.S. troops to oversee PLO 'withdrawal'

Fiercest battle erupts near Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An artillery battle between Israeli and Palestinian forces in Beirut broke a 24-hour-old ceasefire Tuesday as President Reagan agreed in principle to send U.S. troops to help evacuate Palestinians from the city.

The shelling began shortly after the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) ridiculed Israeli radio reports that the United States was prepared to send Marines to supervise an evacuation.

There was no immediate PLO reaction to White House officials' statements that the U.S. was prepared to send military personnel to aid a commando withdrawal, or a report from Cairo that the PLO had agreed to such a scheme.

PLO men close to the front on the eastern fringes of West Beirut told correspondents Tuesday's exchanges began when Israeli tanks and artillery probed Palestinian defences around the airport south of the city.

A PLO unit commander, who refused to be identified, said the PLO forces were replying mainly

political and military presence in the country.

Tuesday's battle covered a wide front stretching for some three kilometres down the southeastern stretch of the "Green Line" dividing the city.

Witnesses said shells fell within 500 metres of the presidential palace in the Israeli-occupied mountain village of Baabda and of the nearby residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, where special U.S. peace envoy Philip Habib is staying.

Israeli shells crashed into the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Al Brajne and as far north as the edges of central Beirut, witnesses said.

The sound of rockets being fired was clearly audible near the centre of the city.

Total siege of Beirut

Meanwhile, Israeli troops set up a checkpoint on a road through Beirut port, completing their takeover of the only three crossing points into the besieged western sector of the capital.

Israeli forces took control of the

two other crossing points on Saturday.

An Israeli lieutenant at the new checkpoint in the port told reporters that no vehicles carrying food-stuffs would be allowed to enter West Beirut.

Lebanese police and soldiers still on duty in the port said the Israelis, who had arrived there Monday night, were allowing only diplomats and Red Cross personnel past the checkpoint.

Two Israeli armoured personnel carriers stood near the checkpoint, which blocks the road as it runs along the harbour.

U.S. offer

U.S. President Reagan said Tuesday, he had agreed in principle to send a small number of U.S. troops to Beirut to help evacuate Palestinian commandos.

He said the Lebanese government had told the United States a multinational force might be essential for temporary peacekeeping duty in Beirut and had informally proposed that the United States consider contributing to the force.

Earlier, Reagan administration officials said the president was considering sending a battalion, which normally numbers between 800 and 1,000 men.

Addressing a meeting of city

mayors and state legislators, Mr. Reagan said the Lebanese government had not made a formal request for U.S. troops "but I have agreed in principle to contribute a small number of U.S. personnel, subject to certain conditions."

Mr. Reagan did not say what the conditions were.

The ceasefire, which was broken Tuesday, the fifth since Israeli forces invaded Lebanon on June 6, followed a meeting Monday between Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Mr. Habib east of Beirut.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says the commandos can take their personal weapons with them. But the government has repeatedly ruled out any PLO presence of any sort in Lebanon.

The Jerusalem Post newspaper Tuesday reported that the war had boosted the popularity of both Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon, considered the chief architect of the invasion.

The Post said Mr. Begin was now considered the man best suited to be prime minister by 51.5 per cent of those interviewed in an opinion poll, compared with 40.4 per cent in May.

Israeli blockade hits Beirut, page 8



A young Palestinian refugee carries on her head her family's utensils from a camp in Sidon, South Lebanon, Monday to a newly-found shelter outside the city. Sidon was devastated by the Israeli invading forces last month (A.P. wirephoto)

Jerash Festival cancelled

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The second annual Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts has been cancelled in view of the prevailing conditions in the area following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the human suffering it has caused among the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The decision to cancel this year's festival, which was scheduled to be held from Aug. 12 to Aug. 20, was taken on Tuesday during a meeting of the festival's Higher National Committee chaired by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The Queen expressed her appreciation towards the various subcommittee members, and artists and craftsmen, who had all geared their efforts towards making a success of the 1982 festival. Queen Noor stressed that the hard work, channelling of talents and

spirit of artistic creativity shown by all those who have been preparing for this year's festival should not be allowed to wither, but should be encouraged for future cultural and educational activities.

The committee also decided that separate, individual cultural activities would take place at some future date to provide alternative opportunities for the Jordanian artists, craftsmen and local theatre groups who had worked long and hard to participate in the festival.

It was also decided during the meeting that these performers and artisans will be offered the same chances of participating in the 1983 Jerash Festival as they were this year.

The Queen stressed during the meeting that the festival's various subcommittees should continue their so-far successful efforts towards the success of next year's festival as a Jordanian and inter-

national event.

The 13 Arab and foreign performing groups which were to have taken part in the festival will be immediately informed of the cancellation of the festival and of the reasons for such a decision. They will be invited to participate in next year's festival. Dr. Mazen Al Arnouti, director of the festival and head of Yarmouk University's Department of Journalism, reported to the committee on the preparations that have been made for the festival. Lighting and electrical equipment, worth JD 50,000, has been bought and still awaits freighting to Jordan. It was decided during the meeting that the installing of mobile equipment in Jerash for the purposes of the festival will be postponed, but that permanent lighting and electrical equipment will be installed for use during other cultural events and future annual festivals at Jerash.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops set up a checkpoint on a road through Beirut port, completing their takeover of the only three crossing points into the besieged western sector of the capital.

Israeli forces took control of the

Saudi king contacts
U.S. president

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia telephoned U.S. President Reagan and other world leaders Tuesday about Israel's "inhuman siege" of Beirut, Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abd Al Yamani said.

Dr. Yamani, speaking to the Saudi Press Agency, did not identify the others contacted by the king in an effort to end Israel's month-old invasion of Lebanon.

President Reagan is now on a working vacation in California, but his personal envoy Philip Habib is in Beirut heading complex negotiations for a political solution to the situation.

The call was made during a spe-

cial session of the council that discussed Israel's invasion of Lebanon a month ago, the Emirates News Agency said.

The Arab press has made simi-

lar appeals since the Israeli inva-

sion of Lebanon, but Arab oil-

producing countries have not

reacted.

A council statement asked the UAE government to sponsor a summit to "consider economic and political sanctions, including withdrawal of funds and cutting or freezing of oil supplies, against the United States and other states that back the Zionist enemy."

The 34-member council (par-

liament) urged the U.S. to recon-

sider its Middle East policy

Iran threatens to invade Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi said Iran was prepared to invade Iraq to impose terms for an end to the Gulf war, Iran's news agency IRNA reported.

Mr. Azizi said an Iranian drive into Iraq would prevent Iraqi troops from shelling Iranian border towns or regrouping for "future aggression against the Islamic republic of Iran."

Iranian sources said any deci-

sion for an Iranian invasion of Iraq would be made by the supreme defence council, of which Mr. Azizi is not a member.

In an attempt to end the 22-

month-old Gulf war with Iran, Iraqi troops pulled back to the international border last week.

Iran has refused to start negotia-

tions with Baghdad, demanding the trial of the Iraqi government as the price for ending the conflict.

Meanwhile Tehran Radio re-

ported cross-border shelling

between Iranian and Iraqi forces

in the past 24 hours.

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sider its Middle East policy

The kidnapping appeared to be

in retaliation for the abduction of Iranian Charge d'affaires Mohsen Mousavi, who disappeared at a right-wing Falangist

checkpoint in East Beirut last Sunday, the sources said.

Right-wing Falangist radio said the gunman also detained four Lebanese regular army soldiers and three other civilians and took them to a camp run by the Shite Muslim paramilitary organisation Amal.

Baalbek, capital of the northern

Bekaa region, is a mainly Shite

area and Amal has close relations

with the Tehran government.

The Iranian charge d'affaires

was on his way from Damascus to

West Beirut by way of Bekaa when he was abducted. His whereabouts are unknown.

Pravda accuses Israel of using chemical weapons

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party daily Pravda accused Israel Tuesday of using barbarous weapons in trying to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon.

The editorial appeared a day after an Arab delegation arrived in Moscow to urge Soviet officials to increase their support for the PLO and Syrian forces fighting in Lebanon.

According to Arab diplomatic sources, Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's foreign affairs spokesman, was told by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that Moscow would not go beyond diplomatic efforts to obtain an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Some official PLO statements from Beirut have accused the Soviet Union of failing to give effective support and called for Soviet troops to be sent to the region.

The delegation also included Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta and Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

"It is clear that this is directed

Church council raps Israel for blocking relief operations

GENEVA (R) — The World Council of Churches (WCC) accused Israel Tuesday of needlessly obstructing relief operations in Lebanon and infringing the spirit of Geneva conventions.

A WCC team just returned from a visit to Lebanon said Israeli authorities were needlessly obstructing humanitarian agencies by creating delays in shipping, documentation, unloading and distribution of relief.

Consignments from Cyprus were reaching Beirut two weeks later than necessary, the team said.

Cheysson: U.S. has declared economic war against Soviets

WASHINGTON (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson says the United States has

FEATURES

£418m Thames Barrier to save the sinking London City

By Val Williams
Now magazine, London

A new landmark is beginning to dominate the lower reaches of London's River Thames. About nine kilometres downstream from central London, one of the biggest moveable flood defences in the world—stretching more than 500 metres across the river at Woolwich—is in the final stages of construction.

The Thames Barrier, a £418 million feat of engineering, will act as a dam to hold back tidal surges from the North Sea that threaten every winter to raise the river level and flood a quarter of a million London houses, offices and factories. The first of the line of 10 massive gates needed to shut the capital off from the sea have been installed, and two more were put in position at the end of 1980. The full set should be ready for use by the end of 1982.

The design is said to be unique, and was conceived for quick action against a sudden flood tide without presenting a permanent obstacle to shipping on this busy river.

Dormant, in normal tide conditions, the barrier looks like a series of giant stepping stones—nine piers, each capped with a silver shell something like a

gladiator's helmet, which will eventually rise more than 50 metres from the river bed. Most are nearing completion.

Fine tolerance

The shells, made of wood and with a protective coating of stainless steel, have a grace which belies the power of the machinery they hide. From the inside their vaulted roofs take on an almost ecclesiastical majesty.

Between the piers, unseen until a flood alarm brings them into action, the great D-shaped gates—the four biggest weigh over 3000 tonnes each and have a span of more than 60 metres—will lie flat in grooves on the river bed. When they are needed, powerful rocker arms will rotate them through 90 degrees into a vertical position, effectively shutting London off from the sea.

The shells which cradle the 10 gates on the river bed are constructed on shore. The four biggest, which will hold the central gates, are 60 metres long, nearly 30 metres wide, nine metres deep and weigh up to 10,000 tonnes. They are each half the size of a football pitch but are made with such precision that when they are floated out into the river and sunk into position, there is less than five centimetres to spare at each end.

The gates have an even smaller tolerance. They have to be accurate to within a centimetre.

Problems solved

Working 10 metres down in the muddy waters of the Thames brings its own problems. Providing a proper base for the piers required over four days of continuous round-the-clock concrete pouring.

The chalk bed of the river created more difficulties. In one place it proved too hard for the drills to penetrate. In another, water forcing its way through cracks in the chalk meant months of delay as engineers tried to seal the base to enable pier construction to go ahead.

Most of the problems are now solved, however, and the Greater London Council—which is building the barrier—is confident that this year will see the project complete. Londoners hope they are right, for the capital has cause to fear the coincidence of heavy rainfall, high tide and North Sea gates that can send a surge of water into the funnel of the Thames estuary and up the river.

"That was an exceptional tide then," says Ray Horner, who runs the barrier project for the Greater London Council, "but the two tides in 1978 were virtually equivalent to it."

"We expect that in the 1980s we will probably have to close the barrier about twice a year because of flood danger. But if this adverse trend in the tides continues it might be up to 10 times a year by early in the next century."

Sinking city



The Thames barrier being built at Woolwich, about nine kilometres downstream from the centre of London. A line of piers across the river can be seen under construction. Between

Appalling damage

So the barrier project, first mooted in the 18th century and finally started in 1974, has always been a race against time. And if the race is lost—if the freak tide everyone dreads strikes before the floodgates are ready—the cost could be frightful.

Over a million people would be

directly affected by flood, and up to 116 square kilometres of London would be under water. The underground railway would be out of action—perhaps for six months.

Telecommunications, sewerage and other services would be hit.

The bill, in direct costs alone, would be somewhere between £3000 million and £4000 million.

"But the repercussions from a disaster like that would be felt all

over the country," said a Greater London Council spokesman. "If the tide rises high enough to go over the top of the gates."

"Upstream it still would not exceed a normal high tide," Ray

Hornier said. "We could take up a metre over the top of the gate

without any problem, and on present predictions of rising tides it gives the barrier a design life well over 100 years."

Pleasure drifting in a cloud of smoke

By Mark Stone

Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512) saw American Indians chewing green leaves in 1499 and could well have been the man who invented smoking. One of the first mentions of tobacco in literature is in Spenser's Faerie Queen, and some years later Shakespeare mentioned smoking in The Merchant of Venice.

In the foreword to his book The Book of Pipes and Tobacco, Mr. Carl Ehwa, says: "Transformation of choice tobacco leaf into a mixture that excites the palate is an art. No less an accomplishment is the skilful fashioning of beautiful pipes—from wood, gourds or meerschaum. Pipe smoking is the appreciation of these arts."

Pipe smoking has become almost second nature to many men—one could put it on a par with appreciating fine wines and cheeses.

Famous name

One of the most famous names in the pipe and tobacco industry in Britain is Dunhill. The first

Nourishing oils

A good pipe involves about 90 separate processes, spread over some months, in order to reach traditional standards. According to texture and peculiarities, each bowl is treated individually.

Most of Dunhill's pipe tobacco goes overseas.

World Demand

John Iwall, the company's tobacco marketing manager, said: "Our tobacco can now be bought in more than 80 countries. Of the annual export volume of just under one million kilogrammes of pipe tobacco, valued at about £6.2 million, the luxury sector, dominated by us and Sobranie, has a significant share. This is a good steady business and with extra effort over recent years we are beginning to take a larger share of the market—especially with our new aromatic blends."

Most exports are sold in the European community, where such well known names as Early Morning Pipe, My Mixture 965 and Standard Mixture account for about 20 per cent of British pipe

tobacco sales.

British pipes and tobacco cater for all the tastes of the smoker, ranging from the slightly scented aromatic tobacco, which the younger generation now favours,

to the heavy, darker tobacco preferred by older men. Pipes come in all shapes, sizes and materials. The normal price is from about £6 for an ordinary pipe to the £60 demanded by high class manufacturers. But some can cost thousands of pounds sterling.

Another of the better known names is Charatan. Years ago to have a Charatan pipe was as distinctive as owning a yacht or a Rolls-Royce car. And today some sell for £6000.

Smoking competitions

A recent innovation is the chain of pipe clubs around Britain where smokers congregate to discuss and smoke their pipes in cordially peace. Pipe smoking competitions are also held. In fact one of the highlights of the Dunhill Principal Pipe Dealers' World Conference held in London at the end of February this year was the pipe smoking contest. Each contestant was given a few grammes of tobacco and two matches to light his pipe. Many of the contestants were from the United States.

Another focus on pipe smoking is the annual Pipeman of the Year contest where the winners are chosen by the readers of a tobacco magazine. One man who has won it more than once is Sir Harold Wilson, a former Prime Minister of Britain, who is rarely seen without a pipe in his mouth.

But a pipe requires several accessories and many companies sell lighters just for pipes, scrapers, pipe cases, tobacco pouches, pipe rests and so on.

Lighter technology

One such firm is the Ronson company which manufactures lighters of all sorts.

One recent innovation is the Windmaster, a lighter with a wind-shield for use in all weathers and available in satin or bright chromium, covered in hand-stitched buffalo hide.

In recent months it has also introduced the Variaflame Duke which is specially designed to produce an angled flame, making it ideal for the pipe smoker.

Britain also has many smaller companies whose pipes are custom-made. A new one is the Tilsham Pipe Company, whose dedication to craftsmanship has led to the production of a top quality item.

Mr. Stone is the European editor of *Tobacco Reporter*.

Summer training course brings American teachers

close to Islam and Arab affairs

WASHINGTON — A summer session designed for secondary school teachers can go a long way toward increasing understanding of Islam and Arab affairs in American high schools.

This emphasis on the importance of training teachers below the college level to broaden their knowledge of the Arab World resulted five years ago in a summer teachers' course on the Arab World called, "The Middle East: Back to Basic."

According to Mr. Jerome W. Clinton, director of the programme, the Joint Centre for Near Eastern Studies of New York University and Princeton University are co-sponsors of the one-week course.

"This summer is my first as director," Mr. Clinton says. "I'm stressing education for teachers in secondary schools and community colleges and librarians because I feel that if we are going to increase the general level of awareness and information about the Near East, they are the people to start with."

He explained that the course covers the Near East and Islamic culture in particular. "This is the first time we have dealt with the basic dynamics of Arab culture,"

Clinton added that, following

the summer session, the institute has planned follow-up during the academic year, as well as a speakers' bureau from both New York University and Princeton University.

"This way," he explained, "we can provide programmes upon request to high schools and continue our relationships with social studies teachers in areas."

He estimated that the programme, which will be held from June 28 to June 3, will have an enrollment of 30 to 50 participants. This year, the course will be held for the first time on the campus of Princeton University. Certificates of attendance and academic credits can be earned by the students who also have access to the resources of the Joint Centre of Near Eastern Studies, Princeton and New York universities.

The faculty includes Near East scholars from the two universities as well as a staff member from the Great Neck public school system in New York state who has taught courses on the secondary level in public schools. She will be coordinator of seminars on teaching Islam in secondary schools.

Forests are friends in need

IDRC — One-quarter of the world's land surface is now forested, but this is expected to drop to one-fifth by the end of the century, according to International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Reports magazine.

Although deforestation is not a new problem, the rate of destruction is unprecedented, and has reached alarming proportions in the Third World. For developing countries as whole forests are likely to shrink by 40 per cent in the next 20 years.

In recognition of this fact, and seeing no viable substitutes for fuelwood in large parts of the world, the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy last year adopted a resolution and afforestation programmes. The goal is to achieve a fivefold increase in annual tree planting rates by the year 2000.

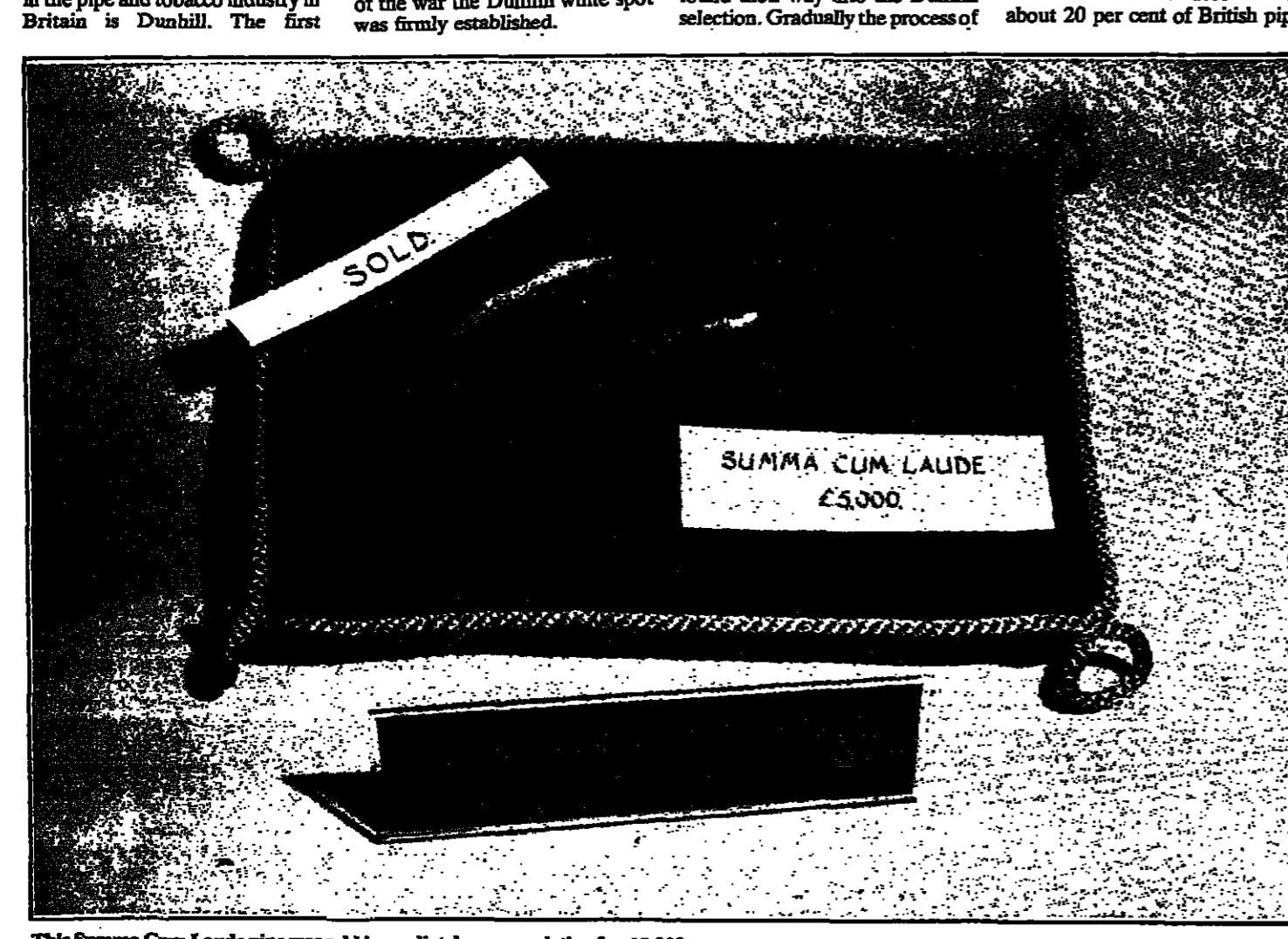
Forests are important for much more than being sources of timber and firewood. Forests conserve water and help regulate local climate. According to China Features news agency, researchers have

found that the leafy parts of a forested area can retain up to 20 per cent of rainfall, and a hectare of forest can hold as much as water as a 30,000 cubic metre reservoir.

Trees also help in halting wind and sand erosion, purify the air, and may actually improve the climate.

This year, 1982, marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). To celebrate its birthday, UNEP has launched a project called "For Every Child a Tree," which it hopes will result in the planting of billions of trees through worldwide reforestation programmes and generate global concern for the plight of our dwindling forests.

The Sahel zone of Africa once had huge areas of natural forest, but today it is virtually a desert. In an effort to halt the creep of the desert sands, the government of Niger in West Africa asked Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for help in an experimental village woodlot project. Begun nine years ago, the pro-



This Summa Cum Laude pipe was sold immediately on completion for £5,000

THE NEWS

Telecommunications minister back from talks in France

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Minister and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Communications Corporation Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben returned to Amman from Paris after participating in the ceremony marking the inauguration of the electronic switchboard of the French Communications Corporation, which is similar to the Jordanian international switchboard whose operation will begin in Amman in October in implementation of a memo of understanding between the Jordanian and French governments.

Dr. Zaben said that French officials have asserted that all technical and administrative problems (which led to delay upon the nationalisation of the French company manufacturing the equipment) in producing, exporting, installing and operating the Jordanian international switchboard, have been overcome. The

Director-general of the corporation, Mohammad Shahid Isma'il, said that the main parts of the switchboard will be shipped to Amman Airport before mid July, while the rest of the parts and accessories have already been shipped to Amman and work is underway to install them.

Anti-cholera committee meets at Health Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive committee for combating cholera discussed in a meeting held at the Health Ministry on Tuesday the possibility of transferring the site of the Amman Municipality incinerator now located at Marka to another area since its present site is too close to residential areas and because it lacks the capacity to absorb the volume of garbage.

During the meeting which was headed by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, the committee recommended that the Water and Sewage Authority (WSA) construct refuse pools in the Al Kharab Al Samra' area to absorb the loads which are beyond the capacity of the Ayn Ghazal treatment

plant.

The conferees decided to form a committee including the WSA president, the assistant mayor of

Amman, and the head of the environmental health department at the Health Ministry to draw up the necessary steps to implement this recommendation.

The meeting was attended by the under-secretaries of the ministries of health and Awqaf and Islamic affairs, as well as the WSA president, the vice president of the Jordan Valley Authority, the assistant mayor of Amman, the head of the preventative medicine branch at the Royal Medical Corps and other concerned officials.

INVITATION FOR TENDERERS JORDAN URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LOAN No. 1893 JO.

Referring to the announcement of the Urban Development Department on 7 & 8/12/1981 in the local papers concerning the tenders of the Urban Development Project.

The Department announces the availability of tender documents for community buildings in the project sites on 10/7/1982 for a nonrefundable fee of JD 100 per copy of each contract. The work includes construction of community centres, women's training centres, health clinics and a vocational training centre.

Contract 9: Community buildings in new sites: Only the following classified contractors can submit for tenders for community buildings in the new sites.

A-Jordanian contractors registered as class A or B (Building) at the Ministry of Public Works.

B- Contractors previously qualified.

C- Contractors who wish to be qualified prior to submission of tenders.

Contract 10: Community buildings in upgrading sites: Only Jordanian contractors registered as class A or B (Building) can submit for this contract.

N.B. The closing date for submitting the tenders is 12 noon on Monday Aug. 30, 1982.

Address:
Urban Development Department
Queen Noor Street/near the Ministry of Industry & Commerce.

JD 850,390 in loans to farmers

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC) approved in the session it held on Tuesday under ACC Director-General Sami Al Sunna' the requests for the loans to the farmers totalling JD 850,390.

The loans will be used in digging and supplying artesian wells, processing of vegetables, requirements of production, extending irrigation networks, raising cattle, purchasing fodder, installing plastic green houses, and buying agricultural equipment and machinery.

The amount of loans approved for the farmers for 1982 totalled JD 3.5 million.

Fertilisers company starts production

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company has begun its actual production of ammonium phosphates in the last week of June. Chairman of the company's board of directors, Dr. Hanna Odeh sent a letter to the prime minister saying that the company's production until the end of 1982 will be some 175,000 tonnes of ammonium phosphates and 500,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid.

Dr. Odeh said the company has made contract for the sale of 90,000 tonnes of its produced di-ammonium phosphates, which will be exported in three batches over the next four months.

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Jordan commemorates the death of King Talal Ibn Abdullah

AMMAN (Petra) — Wednesday is the 10th anniversary of the death of the late King Talal Ibn Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein who passed away in Turkey in 1972.

The late King Talal assumed power at one of the most difficult times in Jordan's history following the death of his father, the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, in the square of Al Aqsa Mosque in 1951.

King Talal was the first to proclaim Jordan an independent Arab state and the Jordanian people inseparable from the Arab Nation. He had great ambitions to serve his people, country and nation and to place Jordan on the path of progress and prosperity.

King Talal began his rule by a number of constitutional reforms to develop political life in the country, particularly after the merger of the east and west banks of Jordan. So he proclaimed a new constitution for the country. But

his health condition prevented him from continuing his reign, and his son, His Majesty King Hussein, assumed power on Aug. 11, 1952 to lead the march of modern Jordan towards progress and prosperity.

King Talal was the first Jordanian officer to graduate from Sandhurst in 1942. He personally participated in the heroic battles which the Jordanian army fought against the Zionist forces invading Palestine in 1948.

One of the unique characteristics of the late King Talal was his courage. He was also devoted to the service of his country and people and followed the line charted by his father, King Abdullah, the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in carrying the banner of the Great Arab Revolt and adopting its pan-Arab principles to achieve the unity, freedom and independence of the

Arabs. King Hussein, members of the royal household, and high-

ranking civilian and military officials will visit King Talal's graveyard on Wednesday morning and

will pray for the rest of his soul. They will also place wreaths on the graveyard.

JORDAN SWIMMING TOURNAMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JORDANIAN SWIMMING FEDERATION

AMMAN CROWN HOTEL
(The COUNTRY SPORTS COMPLEX)
RADIO AND TELEVISION ROAD - AMMAN

announces that it will organise contests for Jordan's swimming tournament at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 29, 1982 in the biggest swimming pool in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, according to the following conditions:

The contest and the training of male and female contestants will take place under the supervision of trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation.

Contest are open to all Jordanian and non-Jordanian swimmers residing in Jordan without exception. Registration will take place at Amman Crown Hotel beginning on June 10, 1982 for a fee of JD 15 for each participant. Registration fees include all the costs of training by specialist trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation, which is recognised by the Culture and Youth Ministry.

Training for all registered participants will begin on June 16, at the big swimming pool within the Country Sports Complex of the Amman Crown Hotel. Registered swimmers do not pay any entry fees even if they are not members of the hotel's Country Sports Complex.

Training will take place between the following hours.
7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day of the week except Fridays.

Swimming runs and ages will be as follows:

	8-10 years	10-12 years	12-14 years	18 years and above
Free-style (crawl)	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style				
breast stroke	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Butterfly style	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style (crawl)	—	—	—	400 metres

There will be two runs, one for males and another for females.

Special free run for males and females above 40 years

Awards and medals:

The first, second and third winners will be awarded cups. All participants in the final contests will be awarded medals and other precious gifts (surprises).

Final selection of contestants:

Selection of contestants in the final contests will take place through contests among all the participants in the training sessions from June 22 to July 25, 1982.

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VOEST-ALPINE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT-AMMAN BRANCH BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1981

ASSETS	JD	FILS	ASSETS	JD	FILS	LIABILITIES	JD	FILS	ASSETS	JD	FILS
MAIN Assets											
Camp	52102	720	14881	950		Registered Capital in Jordan					
Less Accumulated Depreciation	43220	790				HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT					
Furniture and Office Appliances	4327	750	3996	883		Voest - Alpine - Austria (Current Account)					
Less Accumulated Depreciation	350	567				Less total losses to - date (Note 9)					
Cars	9751	000	7218	955		CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Less Accumulated Depreciation	2572	065				Creditors (Note 6)					
Generator	12050	000	10705	751		Public Mining Co.-Dana Payment					
Less Accumulated Depreciation	154	249				Accrued Expenses (Note 7)					
Tools	18510	326	15642	640		Sub - Contractors Retention Money (Note 8)					
Less Accumulated Depreciation	2167	686				Grindlays Bank					
			53846	139							
			1311309	825							
			1364555	954							

The attached Notes to these Financial Statements form an integral part of these Statements

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of VOEST ALPINE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, AMMAN BRANCH (Foreign Limited Co.) as at Dec. 31, 1981, and the related profit and loss account for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary under the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the books and vouchers of the company, and the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying balance sheet and profit and loss account present fairly the financial position of VOEST-ALPINE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT AMMAN BRANCH as at Dec. 31, 1981, and the results of its operations for the year then ended for the Queen Alia International Airport Hangar Project and the Crushing Plant Project.

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Athens	12.45	Berlin	10.55
Berlin	15		



Faces of same coin

IT IS hard to claim understanding of why Israel's invasion of Lebanon should do wonders for the popularity of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Defence Minister Ariel Sharon among their countrymen. However, the trend can be readily understood if one will accept that pursuing extremist policies against the Arabs, the Palestinians in particular, is what the Israeli public wants nowadays.

Still, when 100,000 people in Israel demonstrated against the war of genocide in Lebanon three days ago, neither the world nor the Arabs could ignore the fact that not all men in the streets of Israel are Begin fanatics. Israeli hawks and doves, if you like, could not all too easily be differentiated from one another during the several decades of Arab-Israeli conflict. Many Arabs have been arguing, for some time now, that Begin and the leader of

the Labour opposition, Mr. Shimon Peres, are both basically the same when it comes to dealing with the Arabs, and that it is more advantageous for world peace to have a man like Begin lead rather than the timid Peres.

Recent reports that Socialist International leaders, to whom the leader of the Israeli Labour Party supposedly belongs, are getting uneasy about Peres' role in standing up to Begin's mad war in Lebanon and would like to see him replaced may be indicative of why he slumped in the Israeli public favour, as the poll, which favoured Begin, tells us. Political speculations apart, it is also hard to accept that a people who faced extermination by the Nazis, should cheer and applaud the death-dealing campaign of the Begin regime and accept the connivance of the so-called moderates.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: What are the Arab leaders waiting for?

Under the sight of the world and all the Arabs, Israel cut off water, electricity, foodstuff and medicine from Beirut. Thus Israel has revealed what it could do to all the Arabs, if they continue as they are now.

Jordan has acted at the international level by having the U.N. Security Council issue a resolution with the hope of returning life to the Lebanese capital. Under the circumstances, many people are asking whether the oil taps and Arab funds will continue to pour to give power and life to those who are supporting Israel and supplying it with aid, to the point of cutting off water, electricity, food and medicine from Beirut?

Those who are putting forth this question want to know whether the people who are suffering hunger, thirst, disease and destitution in Beirut are worth anything in the calculation of the formula of oil and funds, and whether the Arab dignity which has been insulted means anything in the calculation of this formula? In other words, the

Arab masses are asking: What are the Arab leaders waiting for after all what has happened? We would also like to ask whether the Arab leaders realise that what is taking place in Beirut is a challenge to them and to the confidence between them and the Arab masses?

The United States has done harm to all the Arabs who are supplying its vein of life with oil. It has plotted against all the Arabs when it plotted together with Israel against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and when it allowed Israel to cut off essential services to West Beirut.

The United States, that is doing all this, is the country that is enjoying Arab oil and funds. It is reciprocating by biting the Arabs in stubbornness and arrogance. Arab leaders are requested to define their position, because there is no longer any room for waiting or for silence, because silence under such circumstances means humiliation and weakness.

Al Dustour: PLO's survival needs

no permission from anybody

Despite the continued siege of West Beirut and Israel's threats to destroy the city unless the Palestinian resistance is evicted from it, the ultimate goal of the Israeli invasion, as admitted by Prime Minister Menachem Begin overtly, is to impose Camp David upon the Arab countries and to force them into a peace treaty with Israel.

Begin made no secret that what is taking place in Lebanon is intended to pave the way for achieving this goal, and that negotiations between Lebanon and Israel would be the next step, to be followed by similar steps with other Arab countries, as he put it. Such statements which are part of the psychological warfare Israel is unleashing against the Arab Nation reveal the enormity of the big plot being implemented with U.S. participation. It also reveals the dangers threatening the Arab countries, which are still maintaining silence regarding the onslaught and the war of annihilation.

lution the Zionist invaders are unleashing against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The U.S. emphasis through presidential envoy Philip Habib on settling the Beirut crisis through disarming the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national forces confirms the U.S.-Israeli plotting to liquidate the PLO militarily and politically and to break Arab opposition to the Camp David agreements.

American plotting and Arab silence will not enable Israel to liquidate the Palestinian resistance, even if it departs from Lebanon. When the resistance movement started, it did not take a permission from any Arab regime, or Israel, or the United States. Consequently, its continuation would not need a permit from the Arabs, Israelis or Americans, because it has the will and the determination to continue the struggle in order to regain the Palestinian people's rights.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Keeping an eye on pharmacies and drug dispensing

PHARMACISTS IN Jordan have an association that cares for their needs and regulates their operations. Yet, there are some loopholes that ought to be bridged for the benefit of everybody.

The tasks performed by pharmacists have undergone a change over the past few years. Whereas a pharmacist used to prepare many drugs in his store and according to the physician's instructions, today's pharmacist possesses at his disposal a wide variety of ready-packed drugs, thanks to the advances accomplished in the drug manufacturing industries. The physician prescribed the "standardised" items and the pharmacist hands them over to the customer off the shelf.

Furthermore, a pharmacy

used to signify a store where drugs and chemical material were prepared and sold. Today, a pharmacy contains myriad items and products, many of them not directly related to medical use. In fact, the medical prescriptions section has become only a part of the store, and the sales from the non-medical sections exceed those of the prescriptions. Such changes in the pharmacy's role have made it more convenient to the customers.

As for dispensing the drug errors occasionally occur in the selection or the sale of the appropriate drug. In some cases, the error emanates from the physician's side, when he prescribes an improper remedy

for his patient due to poor

diagnosis or other reasons. A competent pharmacist should be able to detect the odd prescriptions and should alert the physician accordingly. Sometimes, the pharmacist fails in spotting the error or in alerting the physician, leading to unforeseen consequences. The pharmacist too is often reluctant to inform the responsible authorities of the shortcoming on the physician's part, for fear of retaliatory action or out of sheer negligence, leaving the door open for more, and probably fatal, future errors in dispensing.

After dispensing, some pharmacists keep the prescription form at the store, while others return it to the customer. Should a mistake develop, there would be no

proof that the drug had been purchased at any particular pharmacy, and the responsibility could not thus be verified. Moreover, the customer could easily go into another store and obtain the same product, violating the physician's instructions.

Although the authorities do fix the prices of drugs, there are still some loopholes in this respect. For instance, pharmacists purchase similar, albeit non-identical, products at different prices from the various manufacturers or agents.

Given the option, they would of course sell to the customer the products of the manufacturer that offers them the best deal, even at the expense of quality. Some pharmacists

sell in retail what should be sold in bulk or in packages, making additional profits.

Opening hours of pharmacies are not strictly adhered to, in particular the night-duty pharmacies. Moreover, some important and populated areas, such as Aqaba are not assigned night-duty pharmacies at all, or at least such an assignment is not publicised.

Even licensing of pharmacies has become a profit-making business too. Pharmacists register their names on the waiting list for licensing whether they intend to open up a store or not, and subsequently they sell their "turn" to the late-comer who is prepared to "satisfy their demands".

By Dr. Awn Rifai

After 32 years, it is 'back to square one' for UNRWA

By Guy Dinmore

Reuter

VIENNA — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has in just a few weeks wiped out years of work that the United Nations has done for thousands of homeless Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) said in an interview.

"We are back in Lebanon to where we started 32 years ago as an emergency relief organisation," Olof Rydbeck, the head of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) said in an interview. The invasion destroyed camps, schools, warehouses and clinics, leaving about 175,000 Palestinian refugees out of a registered 237,000 in urgent need of aid, he added.

UNRWA, originally based in Beirut but operating from Vienna since the outbreak of the civil war in Lebanon in 1975, is mounting one of its biggest emergency operations and already blankets, food and medical supplies are on the way. One camp at Ein Hilweh near the port of Sidon was so badly destroyed that according to one local staff report nothing larger than 30 centimetres was left standing.

The 24,000 refugees who made it their home are now left in the open — "tens of thousands of people, without anything, sitting on the ground in orange groves," Mr. Rydbeck said.

Some 60,000 Lebanese and Palestinian refugees had gathered around Sidon, the scene of heavy Israeli bombardments, but because of mines a Red Cross relief ship was unable to dock there to unload supplies. Convoy of UNRWA trucks, however, have driven south from Beirut bringing more than 100 tonnes of aid and future convoys will deliver flour, which is in short supply.

Israelis 'cooperative'

In Jerusalem, the Israeli government has agreed to let UNRWA send a team into South Lebanon to survey the refugee needs. After an initial two-week delay the Israeli authorities were quite cooperative, Mr. Rydbeck said.

First reports were sketchy. Minefields and ammunition dumps have still to be cleared, making it difficult to survey some of the former camps. Mr. Rydbeck said, but it is now hoped that supplies stockpiled in Cyprus, Syria and Israel will be allowed in.

Eastern Lebanon also needs help, he added. In the Bekaa Valley, lying across the mountain road from Beirut to Damascus, at least 10,000 refugees need aid and their numbers are growing as more flee Beirut.

The Lebanese capital is now the main focus of UNRWA's attention as the Israeli forces tighten their noose around the city. The agency is supplying rations to about 12,000 Palestinian refugees there, but a final assault on the city

would make relief work impossible. "Against a background of a full-fledged siege of Beirut, what could we do?" Mr. Rydbeck asked.

UNRWA is proof of rights

UNRWA, which depends

installations, whether on present sites or elsewhere, would be hundreds of millions, he added. "Whether the camps are here or there is immaterial. We'll probably start from scratch anyhow," Mr. Rydbeck said. "Wherever they are, they are our refugees," he added.

UNRWA was established in 1949 with a U.N. General Assembly mandate to help Palestinians displaced by the conflict with the newly established state of Israel. Arab nations contributed less than

nine per cent of UNRWA's income for 1981, saying Western nations created and must therefore finance the Palestinian problem, although the majority of the 1,900,000 refugees registered with UNRWA now live in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Israel regards UNRWA as helping the cause of the Palestine people by treating them as a special group, but working relations in the schools and camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel since 1967, were good until disturbances there last year. Mr. Rydbeck said. But he added: "To the refugees, UNRWA is not only a provider of assistance, it also has symbolic value ... it is proof they have rights."

LETTERS

Lost between Amman and Safi

To the Editor:

This is to bring to your kind notice that my personal baggage was lost in transit between Amman and Safi. The baggage with my name, according to the driver of the vehicle, had dropped off on the way, and his efforts to trace same has been of no avail. Apart from the food and other valuables and presents in the bag, it contained some photographs and a used film roll which are of very sentimental value to me.

I shall be thankful if this news is published and the finder informed to return the photographs and the film roll to the address below. It is also my desire to give a present to the finder.

Y.U.S. Peiris

George Wimpey International Ltd.,
P.O. Box 722,
Aqaba, Jordan

Editor's reply:

We apologise for not being able to contact the Arabic newspapers on your behalf, as this is a matter you should take up directly with them.

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18:43	Over a Cup of Tea
18:30	Story Time
19:40	News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10	News Reports
19:30	Instrumental
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:45	Local Programme
21:55	Evening Show
22:05	News Headlines
22:00	Closes down

FOREIGN CHANNEL

07:00	French Programme
07:30	News in French
07:45	Arabic Series
08:00	News in Arabic
08:30	The Holy Kaaba
09:35	Arabic Series
10:15	Religious Programmes
11:15	News in English

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News Review

Morning Show

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Pop Session

Newspaper

News Bulletin

Instrumentals

Now Music

Concert Show

News Summary

Instrumentals

Old Favourites

Discovering Music

Pop Session

News Summary

Twenty

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American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-S
French Cultural Centre	37009
Geoffrey Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Hayas Arts Centre	65195
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	62429
American Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355

MUSEUMS

<tbl

TURSES

American nautical archaeologist exposes a 2,000 year old crime

By Robert McDonald

ATHENS — An American underwater archaeologist believes he has uncovered a 2,000 year old crime — piracy committed off the north coast of Cyprus about 306BC.

After five years library and lab work on the so-called Kyrenia ship, Michael Katzev, vice-president of the U.S.-based Institute of Nautical Archaeology, believes that part of the vessel's cargo was looted, the four man crew was seized as slaves, and then the boat was scuttled.

The 15 metre, single master —

not dissimilar to the tramp caiques plying inter-island trade in the eastern Mediterranean today — was discovered off the Cypriot port of Kyrenia in the late 1960s.

She had gone down around the end of the 4th century BC but almost immediately had been sealed in sand and silt from flash floods. Preserved in this oxygen free cocoon, she was seventy per cent intact. So too was most of her cargo, including 400 wine amphorae, 10,000 almonds, 30 ingots of iron and a consignment of millstones doubling as ballast.

"There is no other ancient ship quite as well preserved," says Katzev. "There are several others that

have survived but none so complete has been found beneath the sea."

It took Katzev and a team of experts from twelve countries nearly five years to raise, reassemble and preserve the vessel. She stands, a tangible ghost from the past, in a special temperature and humidity controlled room in Kyrenia's crusader castle.

For the past five years, Katzev has been poring over evidence associated with the recovery at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Drawing on information about pottery and coinage and using the latest forensic techniques he has been build-

ing up a profile of the vessel.

She was an old ship — carbon dating says her timbers may have been as much as 100 years old — and the hull had been sheathed in lead to keep out seepage.

But she was seaworthy and on her last voyage had sailed through eastern Aegean Dodecanese islands trading as she went.

She had collected one kind of wine at Samos, sailed on to the island of Nisyros to pick up the millstones and then carried on to Rhodes for another vintage of the grape. The almonds may have come from the south coast of Anatolia before the vessel turned into open waters heading for Cyp-

rus.

She was almost safely there when disaster struck. And that is what puzzled Katzev. "She sank virtually in open water. There was no natural hazard. There was no evidence that the ship had suffered from storm damage."

But there was a great hole where several planks had been torn away between the keel and the bilge.

There was also a mysterious gap in the cargo. Some heavy commodity must have been loaded in the bow otherwise, given the placement of the rest of the cargo, the ship would have been stern heavy and unseaworthy.

Katzev was also bothered by the fact that while there were four complete sets of eating implements found — plate, bowl, saucer, drinking cup and remnants of wooden spoon — there was no other evidence of the crew.

If the men had gone down with their ship, there almost certainly would have been the contents of a purse or some metal fittings from their clothes.

We found very few personal objects except several bone eyelets for a sandal.

"We found no coinage to speak of except seven little bronze coins apparently lost in some fishing nets stored in the fore deck. There

was nothing of intrinsic value."

Katzev's suspicions that a pirate attack might have been the answer were confirmed when eight iron spear heads were discovered to have been embedded in the lead sheathing.

He now reckons that the pirates rowed out of one of the small coves that indent the north coast, overwhelmed the defenceless merchantman, stole a valuable part of her cargo and then intentionally scuttled her.

The hapless crew were taken to be sold at the flourishing slave market on the Greek island of Delos.

Whatever the pirates stole was

probably portable and of high value, therefore easily disposed of. The cargo of 400 jugs of wine was valuable, but getting rid of it was another matter.

Ptolemy was cracking down on pirates in the eastern Mediterranean at the time, and the punishment was crucifixion.

"The wine would have constituted a very hot item that they might not have been able easily to sell," says Katzev.

"I perhaps have uncovered a crime but I've not found the culprits," he says.

— Financial Times news feature

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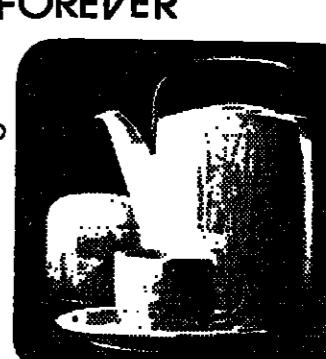
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OECD forecasts unemployment to be pushed to new highs

PARIS (R) — The industrial world should start its recovery from recession next year but unemployment will be pushed to new highs, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forecast Wednesday.

The persistence of high real interest rates and low use of industrial capacity was unprecedented since the great depression of 1929-33, the OECD said in a twice-yearly review of the economic trends of its 24 member states.

In what Chief Economist Sylvia Ostry said OECD members regarded as a major issue of frightening dimensions, the report said the number of unemployed in the OECD countries could approach a record 32 million, or nine per cent of the total workforce, in the first half of 1983.

The OECD also predicted that President Reagan's policies will keep U.S. interest rates high for another year. European countries and Japan have blamed high U.S.

interest rates for prolonging the recession and making it harder to boost their economies and create jobs.

The OECD said gross national product, which measures the total output of goods and services, would rise 2.5 per cent in its area next year after rises of 0.5 per cent this year and 1.2 per cent in 1981.

It said the OECD economy had been in recession since early 1981 but was now entering a new period with most of the effects of the tripling of oil prices in the early 1970's overcome.

But many countries are still maintaining tight economic policies and the problem of lowering interest rates, given worsening unemployment and improved inflation, is receiving increased attention in OECD countries.

"There is widespread concern

that real interest rates are seriously impeding the desired recovery of private investment and this is amplified by the deterioration of corporate financial positions in

some countries," the report said. U.S. company bankruptcies are at a post World War II record and strains are appearing in industry, it said.

It said investment tended to pick up after a recovery in economic activity but high interest rates might now mar the investment pickup. "The longer a strong investment recovery is delayed, the more the risks in the situation mount," it said.

Unemployment has risen in Europe every year since 1974 and is now at its highest level since the beginning of the 1950's and remains at post-war highs in the United States.

According to the OECD forecast 31.75 million people would be jobless on average next year after 30 million in 1982. These figures showed a steep climb from 25.4 million jobless in 1981.

One bright spot in the report was the continuing slow decline in inflation. The OECD said inflation throughout the 24 countries would rise an average 7.5 per cent

in 1983 after increases of 8.25 per cent this year and 9.6 per cent in 1981.

It said the marked improvement in the OECD's price performance from near 13 per cent inflation in 1980 was partly due to falling world prices for commodities and oil.

But wage demands in many countries had become more responsive to conditions on the labour markets and to the financial problems faced by many companies, it reported.

The OECD said a feature of the current outlook was the pronounced improvement in the wage and prices performance in the United States, with 5.5 per cent inflation.

Inflation in Japan is expected to be 4.25 per cent next year and in West Germany three per cent.

However, the OECD said four of its members had inflation of over 20 per cent and nine others were close to or above 10 per cent. It said this gap might widen through successive rounds of cur-

rency depreciation and excessive wage and price increases.

In contrast to recent years it reported little expected change over the next 18 months in OECD trade volumes and prices or in the overall balance of payments on current account.

The total OECD current account deficit, which covers trade and services such as insurance and tourism, was forecast to rise to \$20.25 billion next year from \$15.25 billion this year, but would remain well below the \$70.5 billion shortfall in 1980.

Mrs. Ostry told a press conference that forecasts of record unemployment were a very worrying feature which OECD governments regarded as a major issue of frightening dimensions.

She said what has been called a "hide and seek" economic recovery would occur in the OECD next year.

The OECD forecast that the oil market glut would cause rapid deterioration in the current account surpluses of the Organ-

isation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) by the end of 1983.

The OPEC current account surplus fell by \$50 billion in 1981 and could drop a further \$60 billion this year to show a surplus of only \$5 billion.

This enormous swing reflects a 50 per cent increase in imports and lower exports, but the OECD said the international banking system should be able to cope smoothly with the change.

However, it warned that the heavy concentration of bank loans in a small number of debtor countries and the deteriorating financial position of some oil exporting countries call for careful monitoring.

In its forecasts the OECD assumed that nominal oil prices, exchange rates and economic policies would remain unchanged. The U.S. dollar rose 20 per cent between the end of 1979 and the end of May this year when the report was drawn up.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have a great deal of ingenuity and resourcefulness now and you would be wise to use modern methods to help achieve your aims. Avoid acting in an unpredictable manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ideal time to handle detailed work that is important to you. Don't do anything that could upset existing conditions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your surroundings and make needed improvements. A new interest is appealing, but don't make any changes now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan outside recreations that appeal to you and be more enthused about them. Do something thoughtful for family members.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have to be alert to put your affairs in proper order today. Exercise your best manners in dealing with others.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your monetary status well, and be sure not to invest more heavily than you can afford. Evening is fine for entertainment.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some existing conditions could cause you to make radical changes, but this would be unwise. Take needed health treatments.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Instead of feeling frustrated over existing conditions, get busy and do the work that faces you. Be logical.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show more consideration for associates and gain their backing for a very important project you have in mind.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't neglect to handle an important civic matter today. Avoid a temptation to spend more money than you can afford.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new projects that could increase your income in the days ahead. Don't lose your temper with anyone today.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you handle your responsibilities well at this time. Don't let others take unfair advantage of you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Talk matters over with associates so you'll know exactly what is expected of you. Don't waste time on unimportant matters.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she could develop conflicting emotions, and it would be wise for you to teach how to distinguish one from another, otherwise your progeny could fall short of reaching goals. Give the best education you can afford.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

EEC's demands raise concern over entry of Spain, Portugal

BRUSSELS (R) — Receding hopes that Spain and Portugal will be able to join the European Community in 1984 are causing growing concern in Lisbon and Madrid.

Problems over textiles, steel, banking and other key issues are making it increasingly unlikely that negotiations on their entry will be completed by the end of this year to enable the Common Market's enlargement from the beginning of 1984.

Earlier this week, a summit of the 10 Community leaders ordered the European Commission to draw up a detailed list of problems involved in Portuguese and Spanish membership. Diplomats said the move would almost certainly delay Spain's entry, and it came as a bitter disappointment, though hardly as

a surprise, to the Madrid government.

Spain's hopes for early membership have suffered repeated setbacks since former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said in 1980 it could not join until the Common Market had solved its internal problems.

With French farmers and wine growers fearful of Spanish competition, President Francois Mitterrand has been even tougher, telling King Juan Carlos during an official visit to Madrid last week that Spain's entry under current rules could lead to disaster.

This was a hard blow for Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who has made entry into the Common Market and NATO his main foreign policy goals to end Spain's isolation under Francisco Franco and to strengthen the

fragile Spanish democracy, ever threatened by the right-wing military.

Mr. Raimundo Bassols, secretary of state for relations with the Community, said Spain's

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hopes of joining by 1984 had been shattered by the decision. Spanish envoys would shortly meet Commission President Gaston Thorn to discuss how Spain could take part in drafting the study, he said.

In Lisbon, Portuguese officials insist they are keeping to the same schedule, despite the Common Market move.

They stressed that the problems lay with Spain, and that all Com-

munity leaders had recently assured Portugal that they wished to keep to the original schedule. This was repeated by British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym during a visit last week.

Portuguese officials said the Community heads of government, while agreeing it would be better for both countries to join at the same time, had also assured Portugal that the Spanish problem proved too great, it could join alone.

Sources at the commission here, however, have said that for technical, economic and institutional reasons it would be extremely unlikely that the two countries could join separately.

Any delay would be unlikely to have a serious effect on the Portuguese economy, but it could discourage foreign investors, obser-

vers in Lisbon said.

The biggest blow would be the psychological effect on a young democracy anxious to join modern democratic Europe and the loss of face for Prime Minister Francisco Ointo Balsemao, who over the past six months has made a series of visits to European capitals to speed Portugal's entry.

Mr. Balsemao's democratic alliance government has a large majority in parliament, but his own leadership qualities have often been questioned with his Social Democratic Party.

Similar pressures could now face the Spanish government. Mr. Bassols, Community relations secretary, said recently that Spain was unique because there was unanimity in favour of Common Market entry among political par-

ties, trade unions and industries.

But continuing delay could bring a turnaround in public opinion, leading Spaniards to turn against entry, he said.

Political sources in Madrid said there was little Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo could do to pressure the Community.

His ruling Centrist party, weakened by divisions and desertions, faces possible defeat by the socialists in general elections due within nine months.

The Spanish government has looked at EEC membership more in political than economic terms. On the economic front, delay in entry would prejudice farmers, who are ready for immediate entry, but give further breathing space to industrialists to prepare for tough competition.

More U.K. drivers ignore strike call

LONDON (R) — An indefinite strike by Britain's train drivers entered its third Tuesday but state-owned British Rail said about one train in 12 was running as more drivers ignored the strike call.

British Rail operated 1,250 trains, about eight per cent of the normal service, Monday. By mid-morning Tuesday about 500 trains had run and officials hoped the service would be more complete.

The strike is regarded as a showdown between British Rail and the striking Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), which is protesting against the introduction of new work rosters.

The rosters are designed to increase productivity and cut British Rail's losses, expected this year to be at least £185 million (\$322 million).



LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was firm in relatively active trading, and the F.T. index at 1500 hours Tuesday was up 6.2 at 554.6.

The stronger trend was underpinned by a further cut in Bank of England money market dealing rates, which fuelled hopes that U.K. interest rates will fall shortly, dealers said.

Electricals and pharmaceuticals again led the way. GEC adding 17p to 1015 and Glaxo 15p to 725. Thorn, Plessey and Beecham rose 7p to 10p.

South African gold shares drifted to the lowest levels of the day despite news a strike by white miners had been averted, while U.S. and Canadians were neglected.

Government bonds extended Monday's gains, although prices dipped 1/4 point after the U.K. banking data reflecting some disappointment at the bank lending figures, dealers said.

The early trend on the New York bond market was also discouraging, but prices still ended around 1/4 point up in longs and 1/4 point higher in shorts. The government broker supplied more of the short "tap" stock, treasury 12 1/4 per 1986 convertible, this time at £30%.

UDS ended 5p up at 66 after news Heron Corp had bought a 5.1 per cent stake in the group. Bats rose 10p to 433 while Eagle Star gave up 2p of recent speculative gains.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7245/55	U.S. dollars	1.3290/27
One U.S. dollar	2.4833/43	Canadian dollars	2.3680/90
	2.7435/55	West German marks	2.1185/1200
	2.1185/1200	Dutch guilders	2.4744/47
	47.44/47	Swiss francs	6.8885/8935
	6.8885/8935	Belgian francs	1393.50/1394.25
	1393.50/1394.25	French francs	257.10/25
		Italian lire	6.1470/90
		Japanese yen	6.3655/70
		Swedish crowns	8.5815/30
		Norwegian crowns	312.75/313.25
		Danish crowns	
		U.S. dollars	

THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	32 March king	51 Dozens
1 Dive or cone	35 Ring contest	52 — pro quo
5 Ear part	36 Fire bells	53 Recent: pref.
11 Geom. signoff	38 Each	55 Part of I.a.
14 Mashie	39 Family of a hockey star	56 Dr.'s org.
15 Mael	40 Met manager, once	57 Cravats
16 Actress Mary	41 High: pref.	58

WORLD

4 mercenaries get death sentences in Seychelles

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — Four white mercenaries were sentenced to death Tuesday for their part in an attempt to overthrow the Seychelles government last November.

The four — two Zimbabweans, a South African and a Briton — pleaded guilty to treason when the trial began last month.

A fifth, confessed South African intelligence agent Martin Dolincheck, was found guilty of treason Monday and was given a 20-year jail term by the Seychelles high court Tuesday.

Judge Earle Seaton said Dolincheck was an accomplice to the coup attempt, not a direct participant, and had also shown a spirit of contribution while conducting his own defense.

The four are: Jeremiah Puren of South Africa, Zimbabweans Frank Brooks and Roger England and Briton Bernard Carey.

A fifth mercenary, Robert Sims of South Africa, was also due to be sentenced Tuesday on firearms offences to which he pleaded guilty. A charge of treason against him was dropped when he admitted the arms charges.

Seychelles authorities say that, with the exception of Puren, the accused were an advance party for a mercenary force hired to over-

throw the government of President Albert Rene and to reinstate former President James Mancham.

The plot was uncovered when a customs officer at Seychelles airport found a gun concealed in the luggage of a foreigner arriving on a Swaziland Airways flight in a group posing as a beer-drinking club.

The sentences are the first in either country since the coup attempt on Nov. 25 last year.

The Seychelles authorities say that Puren was one of the mercenaries and was injured in the fighting round the airport.

A seventh defendant, Briton Susan Ingles, was deported to South Africa last month after all charges against her were dropped without explanation.

In his testimony Dolincheck, a self-confessed member of South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS), said he was recruited by Congo mercenary leader "Mad" Mike Hoare using money provided by exiled Seychelles businessmen to topple President Rene's left-wing government.

President Rene deposed James Mancham five years ago in a bloodless coup.

Peking jails 3 officers for abortive coup role

PEKING (R) — China confirmed Tuesday that three former senior air force officers had been jailed for their part in an abortive coup against Chairman Mao Tsetung 11 years ago.

The independent Hong Kong newspaper Ming Pao reported Monday that the three officers had been jailed for between 11 and 14 years for plotting against Mao.

The officers, Wang Weiguo, Hu Ping and Gu Tongzhou, were named in the indictment against the "Gang of four" radical leaders

who were jailed in January 1981 for conspiring to stage a coup d'etat.

It was disclosed during the trial of the "gang" that Wang had been ordered to shoot Mao with a pistol when he was received by the chairman aboard his private train.

Wang and his two colleagues were accused in the indictment of plotting with Mao's heir Lin Biao to stage an armed uprising with Soviet assistance which included plans to attack Mao's train with flame throwers and bazookas.

U.S. protest group surrenders after boarding Trident sub

GROTON, Connecticut (R) — Police have arrested nine protesters who gave themselves up to shivory officials Monday after attacking a U.S. nuclear submarine and painting "U.S.S. Auschwitz" on it.

A spokesman for the protesters said members of the group had boarded the Trident submarine, Florida, from a boat, hammered on the missile hatches, poured blood into them and damaged two sonar devices.

They had given themselves up

to officials of the electric boat shipyard in Groton, the spokesman added.

Police said nine people had been arrested at the shipyard early Monday on charges of criminal conspiracy, trespassing and mischief but they would not comment on the damage.

Electric boat, a division of General Dynamics Corporation, is one of two commercial builders of fast-attack nuclear submarines for the U.S. navy and is sole maker of the giant, missile-firing tridents.

A statement issued after an emergency meeting chaired by Chief Justice Fred Apaloo said the judges had failed to find any discoverable motive for the murders and that the victims had performed their duties in accordance with their judicial oaths and in the manner expected by right-thinking Ghanaians.

The statement added that Ghana's head of state, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, who has ordered a special inquiry into the murders, had advised the judges to continue to discharge their duties undaunted.

Last Saturday the bullet-riddled and partly burnt bodies of three high court judges, Cecilia Koranteng Addoh, 46, Frederick Sar-kobee, 53, and Kwadwo Agypeng, 56, were found on the Accra plains.

Declarer covered the jack of clubs with the king. And East won the ace. East continued with the queen of clubs and, with hardly a moment's thought, Helen discarded a diamond! Now the defenders were helpless. Since the ten of clubs would set up the nine in dummy (a low club would be no better, even if Helen chose to ruff), East chose to shift to a diamond. Declarer finessed, drew four rounds of trumps and forced out the ace of spades. Making four-odd.

Note that declarer cannot afford to ruff the queen of clubs. When West wins the ace of spades, he leads his remaining club, and East will end up with longer trumps than declarer — although that is not necessarily fatal as the cards lie.

Why did declarer choose this rather unusual line? When East shifted to a diamond rather than a spade, Helen decided that he was void in spades. Therefore, it was quite possible that East held four hearts, and the line of play adopted by South protected against that possibility.

If there was a better dummy player than the legendary Helen Sobel Smith, it is news to us. That is not just the opinion of one of the writers of this column, who was for many years her regular partner, but also the opinion of the world's great players who had the privilege of watching her.

Her bidding might not have always warmed the hearts of purists, but no matter how high she climbed in the auction, she had the ability to deliver the contract if

Aeroflot jet crashes near Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — All passengers were killed when a Soviet Ilyushin-62 airliner bound for West Africa crashed shortly after take-off from Moscow's Sheremetev airport early Tuesday, a hospital official said.

An official of Moscow's Botkin Institute, contacted by telephone, said no-one could have survived the crash which occurred 10 kilometres from the airport. "The catastrophe was so serious, so horrible, that we did not need to give medical attention to anyone," he said.

The official said he did not know how many people were aboard the aircraft, which carries a maximum of 182 passengers.

West African diplomatic sources said the plane was about half full. It was bound for Sierra Leone, with a stop in Senegal.

The Botkin Institute, an elite medical centre, deals with most foreign patients in Moscow.

The Soviet ministry of civil aviation, announcing the crash, said a special inquiry would be set up to investigate its causes.

West African diplomatic sources said there were at least 16 Sierra Leone citizens on board and some Senegalese students.

The Sierra Leone embassy said Soviet officials had told them they would provide details Wednesday.

Israeli blockade hits W. Beirut population

By Hugh Carnegy

BEIRUT (R) — Israel's blockade of besieged West Beirut has started to hit home, with traders saying they will be out of fresh food within days if supplies are not allowed in.

"If this blockade goes on I can't stay in business for more than a week," said one supermarket owner in the central district of Hamra Monday as he surveyed his diminishing stocks.

The Israelis themselves say they have no intention of starving out the population or denying it water.

But, despite a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for free access for vital supplies to civilians, they and their Right-Wing Lebanese allies appear to have tightened an economic blockade they imposed on Saturday.

Journalists on the spot Monday said a Red Cross convoy was turned back from West Beirut and 14 trucks loaded with fresh vegetables and other food were refused permission to enter.

In a major fruit and vegetable market, Souk Al Koudra, where West Beirut's street vendors buy their supplies, trader Adnan Saraje struggled his shoulders: "This morning I could supply my customers, but tomorrow?" he looked round at the largely empty Ramshackle Market Stalls, where many cats pick among smouldering heaps of uncollected garbage.

Trickle of supplies

The thud of exploding shells rumbled nearby as he talked, a reminder of the cause of his ailing business.

He said only a trickle of fresh supplies were coming through from Israeli-held East Beirut since two out of three crossings into the city's Western sector were closed on Saturday.

The blockade is part of increasingly tough Israeli siege tactics aimed at forcing thousands of Palestinian commandos holed up in the city to agree to withdraw.

Israel has not ruled out stepped-up military action against the commandos if they refuse to leave West Beirut.

For the estimated half-million Palestinian and Lebanese civilians left in West Beirut with the commandos, the looming food shortage is a serious blow.

"Myself, my wife and two teenage daughters have to stay in Beirut because we have nowhere else to go," he said, sipping a coffee bought from one of the few stalls still open along the waterfront.

"We come here every day now, unless Israeli gunboats chase us away. Yes, we are a little scared, but what can we do?"

Pope, Glemp discuss planned August visit

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Tuesday discussed his planned visit to Poland next month with Archbishop Jozef Glemp and other Polish Catholic leaders, Vatican sources said.

There was no official statement after the one-hour meeting attended by Archbishop Glemp, the Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Archbishop of Krakow, and four other Polish prelates.

The Pope held a first meeting with Archbishop Glemp when he arrived Monday for a visit that Vatican sources said was meant to clarify whether the Pope will carry out his intention to go to Poland next Aug. 26.

The Polish bishops, too, want the visit to go ahead but have brought the Pope word of so-far unspecified conditions demanded by the Polish government, the sources said.

While the Polish authorities feared the effects of another tour by the Pope, the Vatican wanted to avoid giving moral support to the martial-law regime.

Vatican officials are working on the assumption that the Pope will make his second visit to Poland during the second half of August in order to avoid a last-minute rush, as occurred before his visit to Britain in May.

The Pope has spoken of the obligation he feels as a Pope to visit his homeland during the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, an icon revered by Polish Catholics as a symbol of their faith and nationhood.

He painted a gloomy picture of

Kampuchean radicals, moderates search for common ground

By Catherine Campbell

Reuters

BANGKOK — Three Kampuchean resistance leaders who have set up a coalition aimed at expelling Vietnamese occupation forces from their country hold only a tiny Western fringe of its territory.

Their command over the loyalties of their five million countrymen, ruled since January 1979 by the Hanoi-backed government of President Heng Samrin, is impossible to determine.

"The coalition is bringing together three leaders who don't like each other and have nothing in common except their desire to drive the Vietnamese out of their country," said an Asian diplomat. "Who can imagine what will happen?"

Former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 59, who became president of the coalition recently, is generally agreed to be its best hope of galvanizing world support and firing the patriotism of the impoverished Kampuchean.

The vice-president of the coalition, Mr. Khieu Samphan, is the leader of the ousted Khmer Rouge

government, which still legally represents Kampuchea at the United Nations.

The Peking-backed Khmer Rouge are still widely reviled for mass killings which marked their harsh rule from 1975 to 1979.

Fear of Khmer Rouge return to power, fanned by Vietnamese propaganda, still haunts many Kampuchean, according to visitors to the country.

"It also provides an escape clause for the Khmer Rouge," a Western diplomat said. "If the coalition reaches an impasse, the legal government of Kampuchea reverts to the Khmer Rouge alone. The Khmer Rouge seem to have everything they wanted."

The diplomat added: "Prince Sihanouk has said he is not optimistic about the coalition and it's not hard to understand why."

The question of aid to the coalition is one of the main uncertainties in its future.

"Talk of military aid from the West and Southeast Asia was a carrot used to encourage the Kampuchean to unite," one diplomat said.

"But now that it has come to the crunch no country will admit to being willing to provide military aid."

Both Mr. Son Sam and Prince

Sihanouk have denounced the Khmer Rouge for what they say are their excesses, including killing relatives of the prince.

The joint declaration on the coalition, which emerged after almost a year of talks, makes clear that each of the three groups maintains its own identity and that all decisions will be made by consensus.

The Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, with about 30,000 guerrillas, are the major fighting force against an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

China has also provided some arms to the 8,000 KPNLF soldiers and Prince Sihanouk's Moulinak force, which numbers little more than a thousand.

Military cooperation among the three groups was extremely unlikely, diplomats said.

The first task for the coalition is to establish a base where the three leaders can meet regularly and where the coalition could be established as a political entity.

Mr. Khieu Samphan lives mostly in the Khmer Rouge-controlled western Kampuchean jungle, while Mr. Son Sam commands between France and his KPNLF bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border about 280 kilometers northeast of Bangkok.

Prince Sihanouk has also said he will settle on the border, temporary home for about 200,000 other displaced Kampuchean.

Mitterrand to start first East Bloc visit today

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand makes his first trip to a Communist country since his election 14 months ago when he goes to Hungary Wednesday for a two-day official visit.

Mr. Mitterrand also plans to go to Romania in September and Bulgaria next year.

During his Hungarian visit, the first by a French head of state, he will have two rounds of talks with Communist Party leader Janos Kadar who visited France in November 1978.

Topics at the Budapest talks are expected to include East-West relations, disarmament and European security.

The French, like the Hungarians, argue that the East-West dialogue should be restored.

Mr. Mitterrand has often indicated that he would not visit Moscow until the Kremlin showed readiness to end its military intervention in Afghanistan.

A trip to the Soviet Union also seems unlikely because of what the president regards as the Soviet role in the Polish military crackdown, his aides say.

But French officials say Mr. Mitterrand has sympathy for Hungary's efforts to build a mixed economy and does not feel it should be included in any sanctions against the Soviet Bloc over events in Poland.

BONN (R) — Medical supplies for civilians caught up in fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos are on their way to Lebanon, the West German Red Cross said Tuesday. The organization's president, Prince Botho Zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, told a news conference the hospital ship Flora, carrying supplies which include 10 ambulances, would dock at a Lebanese port this week. He said 20 more ambulances were making their way overland to the troubled region and a West German medical team was already in Lebanon helping victims of the conflict.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Red Cross supplies on way to Lebanon

ITALY — Medical supplies for civilians caught up in fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos are on their way to Lebanon, the West German Red Cross said Tuesday. The organization's president, Prince Botho Zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, told a news conference the hospital ship Flora, carrying supplies which include 10 ambulances, would dock at a Lebanese port this week. He said 20 more ambulances were making their way overland to the troubled region and a West German medical team was already in Lebanon helping victims of the conflict.

4 Islamic states favour summit on Lebanon

TUNIS (R) — Algeria, Morocco, Pakistan and Tunisia favour convening an Islamic summit on the Lebanon situation, sources close to the Tunisian foreign ministry said Monday. The sources said that Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi would attend a preparatory meeting of Islamic foreign ministers but that a date and venue had not been decided.

London, Belgrade condemn Israeli attacks on Lebanon

BELGRADE (R) — Britain and Yugoslavia condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in speeches at a dinner for British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym here Monday night. Mr. Pym, who arrived for a two-day official visit Monday morning, said Britain understood Israel's need for security but the military setback of the Palestinian people and the occupation of Arab lands would never bring real security. His host, Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov, denounced Israel's policy of "brutal and permanent aggression" in the Middle East.

Ecevit sentenced to short jail term

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was sentenced to two months and 27 days in jail Tuesday for defying a military decree which bans former politicians from making public statements. The charges followed an article he wrote for the West German magazine Der Spiegel and an interview given to Dutch Television. He will now also have to serve a month remitted on grounds of good conduct from an earlier sentence on similar charges. Mr. Ecevit, 57, still faces two other charges relating to an alleged interview with a Danish reporter and a letter to a Dutch journalist. He was detained for 54 days on those charges but later released to await trial.